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vice-president of the Pacific Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, San Francisco, California.

The evening address will be given by Professor James Harvey Robinson, head of the New School of Social Science, New York City, the distinguished historian of human evolution.

While none of the sections of the national association will arrange to hold sessions at this summer meeting the various fields of science will be represented in the meetings of the affiliated societies of the Pacific Division. Those scheduled to hold meetings at Salt Lake City are:

The American Physical Society.

The American Meteorological Society.

The American Phytopathological Society, Pacific Division.

The Ecological Society of America.

The Society of American Foresters.

The Cooper Ornithological Club.

The Pacific Coast Entomological Society.

The Pacific Slope Branch, American Association of Economic Entomologists.

The Plant Physiologists.

The Utah Academy of Sciences.

The Western Psychological Association.

The Western Society of Naturalists.

AN AMERICAN ANTHROPOID PRIMATE

At the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn announced the discovery of a tooth giving evidence of a pre-historic and unknown species of anthropoid intermediate between the ape and the earliest man. This discovery made by Harold J. Cook, of Agate, Nebraska, in the middle Pliocene formations of that state, in addition to being important scientifically, has a timely interest because of the attacks that during the past few months have been launched at the ground work of

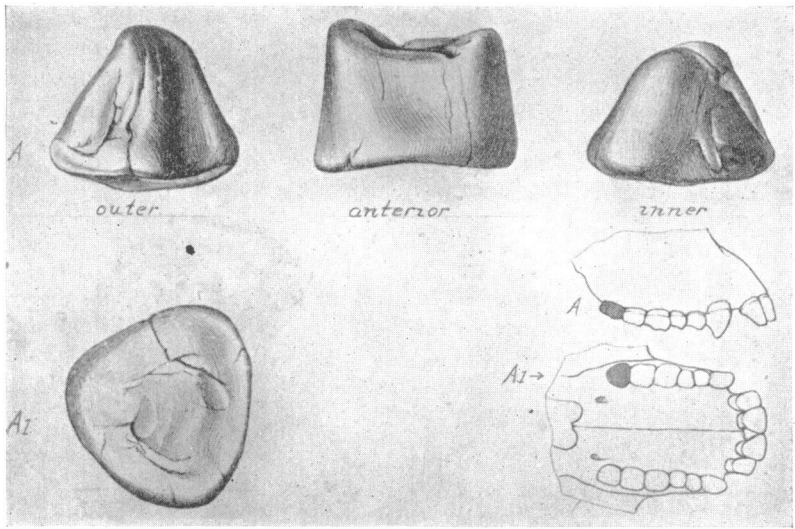
science through the zeal of opponents of the facts of the evolution of man, and has a dramatic or comic aspect in that it comes from the home state of William Jennings Bryan.

Worn by use when its owner was alive, and worn by water in the centuries since, this tooth matches no known tooth of ape or man, modern or extinct. It is very different from the tooth of the gorilla, the gibbon or the orang. It is nearest to that of the chimpanzee but the resemblance is still remote. Nor does it resemble very closely any human molar, although it is nearer to the human than to the ape type of tooth. Consequently Dr. Osborn classifies it as a new species and genus and names it *Hesperopithecus haroldcookii*, which being translated back from the biologist's Latin means "the anthropoid from the west discovered by Harold Cook." The fossil was found in the upper phase of the Snake River beds, associated with remains of the rhinoceros, camel, Asiatic antelope and an early form of the horse, now extinct.

In 1908 the American Museum of Natural History received a similar tooth but it was so water-worn that it could not be safely identified. But the new specimen looks so much like the other that it may belong to the same species and gives hope that other parts may be found in this field.

The remarkable feature of the discovery lies in the fact that hitherto no specimens of anthropoid primates, ancient or modern, have been discovered in America, although they are common in the Old World. It is possible that this Nebraska tooth will open a new chapter in geological history which may throw light on the vexed question of the origin of man.

According to Dr. Osborn, the animal is a new genus of anthropoid, probably one which wandered over here from Asia with the large south Asiatic element which has recently

FIG. 1. MOLAR OF *HESPEROPITHECUS*

been discovered in our fauna by Drs. Merriam, Gidley and others.

Dr. Osborn and Dr. C. A. Reed, of the American Museum of Natural History, also presented evidence to the academy that man existed before the great Ice Age, which is a new and very remote date for the antiquity of man. The recent discovery of Tertiary man near Ipswich, England, known as the Foxhall man, led Professor Osborn to visit the locality

and to make a very careful study of the animal life which surrounded this man. Unlike the now famous "Cave Man" of the mammoth and reindeer period, the Foxhall man was surrounded by relatively primitive mastodons, rhinoceroses, and saber-toothed tigers, also by two kinds of elephants, the straight-tusked elephant and the southern elephant. This was long before the Ice Age, when England, even in latitude 53°, was enjoying a

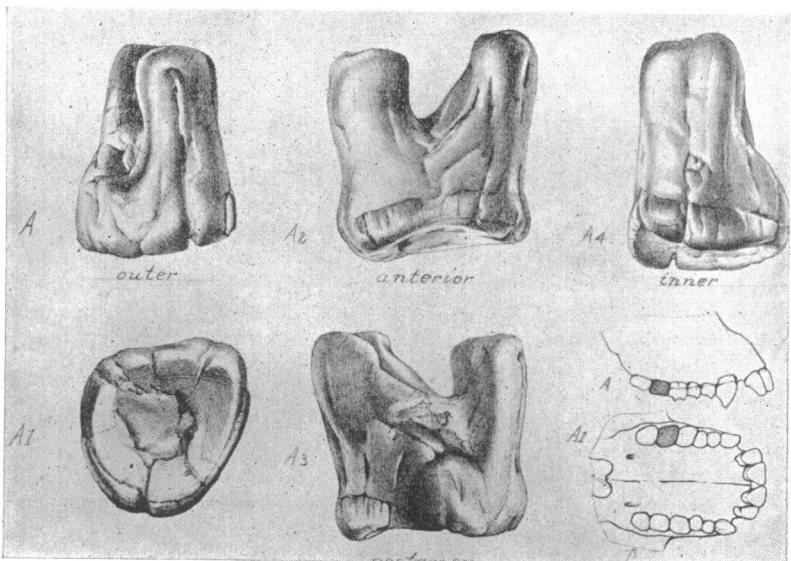


FIG. 2. MOLAR OF AMERICAN INDIAN

very mild climate. Since it is known that the Foxhall man was capable of making ten or twelve different kinds of flint implements, of providing himself with clothing, and of building a fire, he sets a new and very remote date for the antiquity of man, because he is separated from the Recent period by the whole stretch of Quaternary time, or the Ice Age. Scientific men have estimated the duration of the Ice Age from 100,000 to 700,000 years, but Professor Osborn is inclined to adopt the intermediate estimate of 520,000 years made by the German geologist, Albrecht Penck. The Foxhall man is at present known only by the flint instruments that he has left behind. Unlike *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the Heidelberg man, the Piltown man, and the Neanderthal and art-loving Cro-Magnon races, parts of his skeleton have not yet been revealed to modern eyes.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

WE record with regret the death of George Bruce Halsted, formerly professor of mathematics in the University of Texas; of J. T. Merz, author of *The History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century*; of Ansel A. Tyler, professor of biology in James Millikin University; of Harris Graham, professor of pathology and practice of medicine in the American University of Beirut, Syria; of W. B. Bottomley, professor of botany in King's College, London; of Phillippe Auguste Guye, professor of physics at Geneva; and of Robert Wenger, director of the Geophysical Institute of the University of Leipzig.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington on April 26, members were elected as follows: Edward W. Berry, professor of paleontology, the Johns Hopkins University; George K. Burgess, Bureau of Standards; Rufus Cole, director of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Re-

search; Luther P. Eisenhart, professor of mathematics, Princeton University; Joseph Erlanger, professor of physiology, Washington University Medical School; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce; George A. Hulett, professor of physical chemistry, Princeton University; Charles A. Kofoed, professor of zoology, University of California; George P. Merrill, curator of geology, U. S. National Museum; C. E. Seashore, professor of psychology, State University of Iowa; Charles R. Stockard, professor of anatomy, Cornell Medical College; Ambrose Swasey, president of the Warner and Swasey Company; W. H. Wright, astronomer, the Lick Observatory, University of California. Dr. Albert Einstein, of the University of Berlin, was elected a foreign associate.

At the meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held in the city of Philadelphia, on April 23 and 24, the following officers were elected: *President*, William B. Scott; *vice-presidents*, Arthur A. Noyes, Hampton L. Carson, Henry Fairfield Osborn; *secretaries*, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Harry F. Keller, John A. Miller; *curators*, William P. Wilson, Henry H. Donaldson; *treasurer*, Eli Kirk Price; *councillors*, Lafayette B. Mendel, Herbert S. Jennings, William W. Campbell, Robert A. Millikan, Felix E. Schelling. Members were elected as follows: Charles Elmer Allen, Madison, Wis.; Rollins Adams Emerson, Ithaca; Worthington C. Ford, Cambridge, Mass.; Frederick E. Ives, Philadelphia; Irving Langmuir, Schenectady; Roland S. Morris, Philadelphia; George William Norris, Philadelphia; Charles Lee Reese, Wilmington; Harlow Shapley, Cambridge, Mass.; Henry Skinner, Philadelphia; James Perrin Smith, Palo Alto; Charles Cutler Torrey, New Haven; Robert DeCourcy Ward, Cambridge; Henry Stephens Washington, Washington; David Locke Webster, Stanford University.